

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 105 N. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867.

We Have Met the Enemy and We are Theirs.

Yesterday the civic battle for the year was fought in Pennsylvania, and resulted in a very discouraging defeat for the Republican party. It is foolish to disguise the fact that we have been badly beaten. We were prepared for a heavy loss; we thought that the errors of our political managers could not fail to cause a large decrease in our vote; but we freely confess that we did not anticipate the astonishing figures revealed to us by the count this morning. It seems that we have lost Philadelphia by a majority of nearly 3000 on the vote for Supreme Judge; and we will not deceive our friends by concealing the fact that in all human probability we have lost the State.

So far as the actual loss resulting from the defeat is concerned, there is really no great cause for regret. Judge Sharwood takes the place of Judge Woodward and Judge Ludlow is retained, so that there is really no gain for the Democracy; it merely held its own. The political complexion of the Courts is not altered, nor do we deem the purity of our Judiciary corrupted in the least by the result. It is only so far as the moral influence of our defeat extends that we see cause for regret, and, looking at it in the light of its effect in Washington, we cannot but deem it a national calamity. By it Andrew Johnson will be encouraged to an extent which we can hardly appreciate. He will naturally, and not unreasonably, read in it an endorsement of his policy, and under the cover of such an endorsement we should not be surprised to see the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and it may be that personal violence will be offered to Congress itself. We are prepared for such an announcement. Even in the midst of condemnation from the North, Mr. Johnson has shown his reckless disposition to defy the will of the people; but now, when he is seemingly endorsed, he will probably attempt extreme measures which he never before dared to seriously contemplate. Viewed in this light, the defeat of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is a calamity which will be regretted by all right-minded citizens. All property-holders, whatever may be their politics, are alike interested in maintaining peace, and the inducement now held out to Mr. Johnson to dare yet bolder things, if accepted, will involve in a common ruin Democrats as well as Republicans, for the carrying out of the pet scheme. For the Democratic leaders against the two Houses of Congress means nothing less than war. While Mr. Johnson may justly think Pennsylvania has endorsed him with her voice, and while she seems really to have done so, yet there can be no possible doubt but that she is opposed to him at heart. When saying she sides with him, she does not mean what she says. She believes her own mind in uttering such an assertion. Our great Commonwealth is to-day as earnestly opposed to Mr. Johnson as she ever was, and if the future calls for her to show it by her deeds, she would be as true as she has ever been in the past.

Why, then, is the natural inquiry, has she gone in favor of the Democracy? If she is opposed to that party, why has she given it her commendation? We reply that the Republican leaders and office-holders have been guilty of a suicidal madness in their course. We refused the claims of gallant soldiers who were entitled to the highest places of power at our hands, and thereby produced a widespread dissatisfaction, which was only natural, in the hearts of the loyal soldier-loving masses of the Republican party. They have allowed side issues to come into our platform, and have violated the traditions of our party by bringing in local matters, moral and temperance questions, which had no business in the midst of a political contest. The party leaders had no right to endanger the safety of our country even in a laudable desire to improve public morals. The safety of the nation was of far too precious value to be risked for individual improvement. To the Democrats we have nothing to say except that we congratu-

late them on the new sensation of being on the winning side. But not to dampen their aspirations, we would recall the fact that precisely the same fight and same result occurred in 1862. The opposition carried the State and the city, and we met our Democratic friends with their beaming faces, prophesying the end of the Republican party had come. But next year the defeat was reversed, and by avoiding errors we have won for four years since. So it will be to-day. Next year the defeat will be changed into a victory so grand as to wipe out all remembrance of to-day's discomfiture.

While, however, we can give this much congratulation to the Democrats, we can only say that on the head of those Republicans who deserted the ticket for personal reasons rests the responsibility of our defeat, and say to those gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the Republican party, who, while they called themselves Republicans, stabbed our candidates in the most vital part, that as they have dealt with the party to-day so will the party deal with them in the future. It is at their door a great portion of our defeat lies, and to their accountability they will be held.

We are, of course, discouraged, fellow Republicans, by the result, but we do not feel one pang of despair. We have met with a check which, as it was so unexpected by many and so unaccustomed to us all, causes a despondency which is equivalent to a real loss. The great principles which lie at the foundation of the Republican party are founded on the immortal doctrine of right. Temporary reverses cannot alter them. In defeat, as in victory, they remain the same, and they must ultimately prevail. With a confidence which no defeat can shake, that our principles are just, we must bear with equanimity our passing reverses. The only effect of the lesson of yesterday must be to teach us to heal all party dissensions, exercise renewed energy on every hand, and make us set out for the campaign of 1868 with a fixed determination to conquer. It must stimulate us to greater efforts. There is no cause for despair. Let us but arise and work as we ought to work, and the victory is ours. We need reform in our ranks—new men as our managers, energetic working men and thoroughly honest men; and, with a proper exercise of vitality, patriotism, and sound common sense, we will soon make Pennsylvania tell a different tale.

The Associate Judgeship.

Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW is elected Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, over the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, by a majority of about 5400. He runs 2500 ahead of Judge Sharwood. From what we have already said, it is idle to repeat that we sincerely regret the result. In all sincerity we opposed Judge Ludlow. We did all we could to secure his defeat. But journalists, opposed by defection in the ranks, cannot do everything; and the high personal popularity of Judge Ludlow has been able to withstand his political record, and that he has such a majority as he has, against such a competitor, is the highest honor ever paid in our city to any candidate of any party. We therefore congratulate the Judge on his success, saying with "Brabantio":—"I here do give thee that with all my heart, but thou hast already, with all my heart, I would keep from thee."

Mr. Thayer's defeat is not due to any lack of personal qualification for the post for which he was nominated. He is a highly able, patriotic, and conscientious lawyer, and one whom we do not doubt, under any other circumstances, would have received a large majority of the votes of our city. That he is so universally respected and has got defeated is but another proof of the personal popularity of his opponent. While denouncing the political record of Judge Ludlow throughout all the campaign, and while we denounce it now as strongly as ever, yet we have never denied to him high qualities as a man; and now that the fight is over and we are the defeated party, and when no evil can result from speaking our mind most freely, we desire to render to Judge Ludlow that high tribute for personal worth, official purity, and legal learning which is most eminently due. While deeply regretting the success of any Democrat, we can only say that if a Democrat was to be on the Bench, there is none who is less likely to deal wrongly than the Hon. James R. Ludlow.

Refusal of the New York Democracy to Endorse Mr. Johnson.

It is a very significant fact that the Democratic party of New York, at its late Convention in Albany, refused to pass any resolutions endorsing the administration of Mr. Johnson; and that the leading Democratic organs of that State are bold and outspoken in denunciation of many of his acts, seeking, in fact, to make capital for their party by opposing them. It shows that not only has Mr. Johnson lost the support of the entire body of the Republicans, but he has failed to gain the endorsement and support of the Democracy. His administration has become so unpopular that nobody desires to be held responsible for it. The Democrats are ready to use him, as far as he can be made serviceable against the Republicans, but they are not willing to assume any responsibility for him or his acts. Indeed, we are witnessing the very singular spectacle in this country of an Administration repudiated

by both political parties, and utterly without support among the masses of the people. If Mr. Johnson's past course has so far alienated from him the masses of the people, he can certainly find but little encouragement for entering upon those revolutionary and treasonable proceedings which have been urged upon him by the extremists who seem to have his ear. Not only would he find arrayed against him, in such an event, the entire body of the Republicans, but the masses of all parties.

A Winter Campaign Against the Indians.

Notwithstanding all that has been done by the Government in the way of appointing Commissioners, holding conferences, and putting forth other efforts to make peace with the Indians of the Plains, it seems more than probable that no lasting settlement can be effected with them. They demand, unconditionally, that two great routes through the interior, viz., the Powder River route to Montana, and the Smoky Hill route, along which the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., is now being built, shall be abandoned. This, of course, cannot be conceded. In addition, they are unwilling to be located on reservations, a policy which is deemed essential to any permanent settlement of the Indian question. Judge Kinney reports that they will not submit to this except after having been defeated in war. At present they are elated over the successes they have achieved in their conflicts with the whites, and are in no condition of mind to make terms.

If, then, we are looked for a serious war with these savages, it seems in the highest degree important that a vigorous winter campaign should be waged against them. They are nomadic tribes, without villages, farms, or places of fixed abode. They depend for subsistence almost exclusively upon the chase. During the winter their horses and ponies become poor and weak from the want of sufficient food, so that at that season of the year the Indians are comparatively powerless and defenseless. Then is the time to attack them, for they cannot escape. In the summer their horses subsist upon the growing grass, and they can move from place to place with rapidity and impunity. To-day they are here, and to-morrow fifty miles away. But in the winter they cannot do this; they must then remain in their winter quarters, or their horses will starve. They cannot then cope with our cavalry. They must stand and make a fight, under circumstances in which they are no match for regular soldiers. The extension of the two lines of the Pacific Railway is already such as to afford unusual facilities for carrying on a winter campaign against the Indians. Supplies can now be carried by rail to the very heart of the Indian country, and within easy striking distance of those streams and valleys which mark the limits of their winter quarters. It is every way desirable, therefore, if we must have war with the savages, that we should improve the most favorable opportunity of striking them a telling blow. In the summer they elude us with their swift ponies and their ability to roam anywhere over the country and find subsistence. In the winter they can be brought to stand and must fight.

The Revolution in Rome.

The events of the past few days in Italy have been of great interest and importance. First came the attempted movement upon Rome by Garibaldi, which was promptly checked by the Italian Government, Garibaldi himself being arrested and held in durance. Notwithstanding this action was entirely in accordance with the treaty stipulations existing between France and Italy, the affair caused great excitement throughout all Italy, attended by popular demonstrations of a more or less violent character. This was speedily followed by an insurrection in the Papal States themselves, which at the latest accounts was gaining strength with great rapidity, the insurrectionary forces having obtained successes in two instances over the Papal troops, and being daily reinforced by volunteers from all parts of Italy. The Italian Government, alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs among its own people, had asked to be relieved of the obligations imposed by its treaties, and the Prussian Government was understood to favor the plan. This showed that the movement had become too formidable for the Government of King Victor Emmanuel to resist, and that he was seeking to fortify himself against French intervention. To-day the news is that the affair has been finally settled on the basis of an Italian occupation of Rome until the death of the present Pope, when the temporal power of the Popes is to cease. Whether this is an arrangement between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope, as sole contracting powers, or whether it has also the sanction of France, does not appear. Probably the emergency was so great that something had to be done upon the instant to prevent Rome from falling into the hands of the revolutionists. Whether even this arrangement will serve to calm the storm remains to be seen. It is probable, however, that we have seen the last of the temporal power of the Pope. He may remain nominally a ruler for a few years more, but really Rome becomes the Capital of Italy from the moment it is occupied by the troops of Victor Emmanuel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The general introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7 1/2 P. M., by Professor GRUBBS. The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 8 A. M., 109 S. Second St. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privileges of subscribing upon certain terms to the new loan about to be issued, and also containing important general information. S. J. HARRIS, President, 107 N. Second St. A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL SKILL has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts softness, brilliancy, and prevents the hair from falling out; keeps the scalp cool, healthy, and free from dandruff; and is equally useful in curing itching humors, and in restoring the hair to its natural color and growth. It is a true hair restorer, and is sold by all druggists, fashionists, hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists, 107 N. Second St. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESSNUT streets to No. 148, SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES.—No. 148, SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRUNK BUILDINGS, New York. 73649

A GRAND SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE, IN HONOR OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, WILL BE HELD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. P. M. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. Nearly one thousand children will take part in the exercises, under the training and direction of Professors WARD & TAYLOR.

THE INTEREST OF THE OCCASION will be further enhanced by the presence of the members of the Board of the various A. S. Societies, Sewing Societies, and other distinguished men of the city. About eighteen hundred seats were secured by the various A. S. Societies, and one who immediately on the hour of tickets, so that the managers have but few reserves to offer the public. Tickets were procured at the Methodist Episcopal Book Store, No. 1618 Arch Street. 118

JOHN B. GOUGH, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, Subject—"Eloquence and Orators."

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, Subject—"Fact and Fiction." Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 721 Chestnut Street, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture begins at 8 o'clock.

TWELFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREAT NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1867. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$2,473,797.88 U. S. Bonds deposited to secure 700,000.00 U. S. Bonds deposited to secure 109,000.00 Deposits 1,097,000.00 Due by National Banks 292,741.61 Due by other Banks 68,108.79 3,680,547.28

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00 Surplus Fund 330,000.00 Dividends and Interest 159,377.29 and less, less expenses 1,000,000.00 Individual Deposits 2,710,790.64 U. S. Deposits 40,818.32 Due to National Banks 62,870.41 Due to other Banks 33,424.88 Unpaid Dividends 3,166.25 Circulation 203,507.10 3,683,199.17 \$3,672,627.40

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867. RESOURCES. Notes and Bills Discounted \$1,102,629.10 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States 500,000.00 Real Estate (productive) 131,057.24 Legal-tender Notes and Specie 871,070.00 National Bank Notes 21,361.09 Fractional Currency and Stamps 15,946.36 Premiums on Gold and Silver 22,412.36 Due from other Banks 260,232.11 Expenses and Taxes 612,502.88 4,000,000.00

M. SNOEMAKER & CO. WILL OPEN PARIS AND LONDON CHILDREN'S MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT NO. 1024 CHESSNUT STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. THEATRE DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1867. NOTICE TO BOND-HOLDERS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, and to be paid in 1872.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Office, 314 South Delaware Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1867. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO YELLOW FEVER FUND. J. F. M. & Co. Agents, 425 So. Wm. Chapin St. Previously acknowledged. 610430

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION. Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 91349

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. It is a perfect restorer of the hair, and its use is indispensable. No application, no ridiculous tints, Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of lead dye. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 31 BARCLAY Street, New York. 44100

SKIN DISEASES! "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "Have You Tetter?" "Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "Have You Scald Head?" "Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "Have Any of Your Children Affected?" "Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. Swayne's Ointment is warranted a quick and sure cure. It always allaying itching at once, is pure, vegetable, and can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours. Cures Itch! Itch! Itch! Cures Tetter! Cures Salt Rheum. Cures Itching Piles! Cures Scald Head! Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, S. W. CONNELL, 107 N. SECOND STREET. Was cured of a very obstinate Syphilitic Disease on the face, which had defiled the skin of his nose and nostrils. Physicians, tried a great many remedies. Finally secured the cure by using SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC RECEPTIONS AT THE MUSICAL FUNO HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11 1/2 A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by address to C. HASTEN, No. 131 MONMOUTH Street, or at R. WILLIAMS' Music Store, No. 121 CHESSNUT Street. 109300

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Clear and Periodical Store No. 211 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 725134

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 67 CHESSNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1840. Incorporated 1857. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY. PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, OR FRENCH, BY THE BEST ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSINESS MEN. PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their occupations. Catalogue furnished gratis on application. THE LITTLE'S COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANAGER for sale at the College. Price, \$1.25. 10250000

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 37 SOUTH BRAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue to sell the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices. Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9182010

PIANOS. THE WEBER PIANO. Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED, For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliance, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo ORGANS AND MELODEONS. A GREAT INVENTION. J. A. GETZE, 928 Imp. NO. 1108 CHESSNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF STECK & CO'S, and HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, AND Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 923 CHESSNUT STREET, 10211 North Side, above Ninth.

WET GOODS. E. R. LEE CLOSING OUT WET BLANKETS, WET HOOP SKIRT, NOTIONS, ETC. HANDSOME DRESS GOODS. E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street, PHILADELPHIA

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL BE PREPARED TO-MORROW TO SHOW THEIR CUSTOMERS THEIR NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS FOR THIS (109210) FALL AND WINTER WEAR. HOT-CAST PORCELAIN. THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR RICHMOND WORKS, CORNER OF YORK AVENUE AND GAUL STREET, PHILADELPHIA: Are prepared to execute orders in their beautiful new HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEALERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretofore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one-half discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porcelain. Samples may be seen, and orders will be received at the office of the Company, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, No. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CHARLES M. PREVOST, President, DAVID L. DODGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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[CARD.] MESSRS. BAILEY & CO. Have the pleasure of announcing that they have leased the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and will open on October 20, for Exhibition and Private Sale, the finest collection of OIL PAINTINGS they have ever imported, comprising choicest selections from the easels of most distinguished artists:—

O. ACHENBACH, LEU, C. BECKER, C. HUBNER, KRAUS, SALENTIN, AMBERG, O. MEYER, MEYER VON BREMEN, HIDDEMAN, KAUFMAN, O. BECKER, BORKMAN, GUTENBOCK, A. ACHENBACH, VERBECKHOVEN, DIAZ, ADAM, W. MEYERHUM, H. MEYERHUM, KLOMBROK, STEPFER, EIDMAN, VAUTIER, HOGUET, GAUPP, BRATH, MILNBERG, ZIMMERMAN, ALBT, MARTIN, BERTHEK, MEIXNER, BRANDT, STEFFAN, REISSER, HARTMAN, ZAHN, SCHLITZNER, UEBLER, EBERL, Add others.

In submitting this collection to public criticism, they refer with confidence to their former importations, as some guarantee of excellence, and can add their assurance that this Gallery will contain more Gems of Art than any of their previous Exhibitions.

810 CHESSNUT Street. 102 wam Philadelphia, October 1867.

CUTLERY. PEARL, IVORY, RUBBER HANDLE STEEL AND PLATED BLADES. SETS OF CUTLERY IN BROSWOOD CANES, AT MODERATE PRICES. A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

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AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Government Bonds. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of \$187.02 taking in exchange U. S. \$5 of 1861. 5-20 of 1862. 5-20 of 1864. 5-20 of 1865. 5-20 of '66, Jan. & July. 5-20 of '67. 5-20 cont. 10-40. 7-10 of July, June (same). 7-10 of July, July (same). (1/2 for every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security. 10111m DE HAVEN & BRO.